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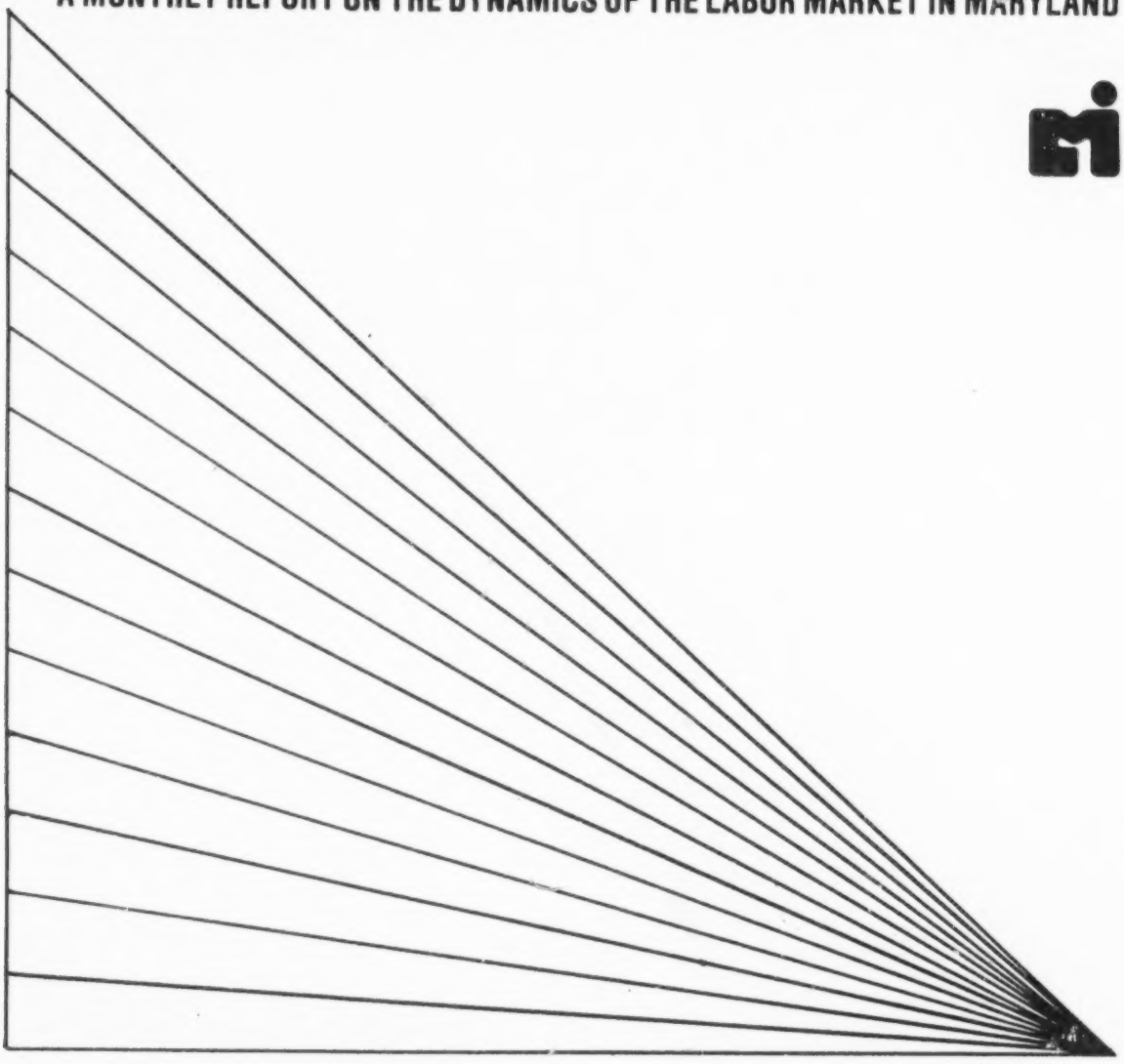
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1982

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Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate for August remained at its revised level for July of 8.7 percent, following normal seasonal trends. Declines primarily in employment caused the total labor force to contract, but not by enough to raise the unemployment rate. August's unemployment rate is the highest for that month on record, significantly higher than last August's rate of 7.2 percent. For the 30th consecutive month, total unemployment and the unemployment rate exceeded their levels for the corresponding month a year ago, total unemployment exceeding last August's level by an estimated 35,902 persons or 23 percent. Still, the unemployment rate remained at the plateau reached after it subsided in April, being significantly lower than the record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent for January. If normal seasonal trends are followed in September, the unemployment rate will subside slightly from its August level, as students and other summer workers leave the labor force.

For the 6th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate was lower than the U.S. rate (not seasonally adjusted), even though the U.S. rate decreased from 9.8 percent in July to 9.6 percent in August. Unemployment has followed different trends nationally than in Maryland. The state's rate peaked in January and February and exceeded the U.S. rate for those months. The U.S. rate then pulled ahead of Maryland's rate as the nation's rate fell more slowly through the spring and rose in June to its record thus far into 1982 of 9.8 percent for June and July.

Among the components of unemployment, continued and initial claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their UI benefits increased from July to August, while unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force (mostly summer workers) decreased. The total labor force subsided over the month as unemployment slipped by an estimated 2,015 persons and employment by a much greater 20,304 persons. This decrease in employment followed six months of increases. While total employment exceeded last August's recessionary level by 6,253 persons, it still is lower than the August, 1980 level by 21,937 persons. Growth in unemployment accounted for 85 percent of the increase in the labor force by an estimated 42,155 persons between August, 1981 and 1982.

During August, manufacturing employment scored a loss four times that of last August. There were substantial layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business mainly in nonelectrical machinery and also in steel processing, ship/boat building/repair, and beverages. Some recalls were noted in electric/electronic equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, meat products, preserved fruits/vegetables, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Construction jobs decreased by two times the drop last August. Layoffs in

business services and private schools balanced hiring in health and other services, causing the service industry to remain at July's level. As summer school and summer jobs programs ended and as schools made permanent cutbacks in staffing, local governments registered substantial monthly losses in August of 1981 and 1982, though not as sizable this August. The seasonal decline in Federal government also was less extensive this year. Scattered hiring did cause a rise in retail trade employment, compared with a decline during last August.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the August unemployment rate also remained at its July level of 10.1 percent. Employment decreased by an estimated 16,669 persons over the month and unemployment by 1,785. Claims for Unemployment Insurance and persons exhausting their unemployment benefits did increase, while unemployed summer workers tapered off. Employment trends followed those set statewide. Only trade employment increased during August. Most substantial was the cutback in local government, which was accompanied by losses in manufacturing, construction, and water transportation. Carroll County's unemployment rate jumped from 8.1 percent to 12.3 percent, caused by manufacturing firms' layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business. Harford County's rate fell from 10.0 percent to 9.2 percent as a result of manufacturers' recalls from unpaid vacations. The Baltimore City rate also subsided from 11.9 percent to 11.6 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area declined from 5.5 percent in July to 5.2 percent in August. Employment decreased by an estimated 2,132 persons and unemployment by a somewhat greater 2,382. Most noticeable were local governments' severe cutbacks in education employment and the end of summer jobs programs. While no change was observed in manufacturing and trade during August, some declines were noted in construction, business services, private education, and federal government. All three of the area's counties showed slightly lower unemployment rates in August than in July.

Western Maryland's rate rose from 13.4 percent in July to 14.7 percent in August, with employment declines of 1,649 persons accompanied by unemployment gains of 1,951. These trends were prompted by substantial layoffs in manufacturing and some in local government. Manufacturing layoffs for unpaid vacations and less business caused Washington County's rate to jump from 14.4 percent to 18.2 percent.

Of the 11 counties in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, six showed lower unemployment rates in August than July, four showed higher rates, and one was unchanged. Little change was observed in the area's employment over the month, just hiring in meat and preserved fruits/vegetables processing. The large drop in local government, observed in other areas, was absent there. Seasonal hiring in agriculture and food processing caused notable drops in unemployment rates for Dorchester, Wicomico, and Worcester counties. Unpaid vacations in manufacturing due to less business made Talbot County's rate climb from 4.9 percent to 6.3 percent. Layoffs in Delaware's automobile industry produced a jump in Cecil County's unemployment rate from 10.1 percent to 14.4 percent. Statewide, the highest unemployment rate for August was 18.2 percent in Washington County and the lowest was 4.3 percent in Montgomery County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In August, total nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland declined 35,100 below the year ago level, an even greater 55,800 below August, 1980, and 31,500 under August, 1979. August marks the 11th consecutive month of employment lower than a year ago. Receding to 1,662,300, jobs were down by 22,600 from July to August, almost twice the decline of 12,300 between June and July but less than the monthly decline of 23,400 jobs last August. Monthly losses in manufacturing were four times those of last August, and construction dropped by twice the decrease last August. Services held steady in contrast to sizable monthly gains last year. Extensive monthly losses in local government were not as huge as those noted last August. Federal government's seasonal decline was somewhat less extensive than the drop last August. Retail trade did advance, in contrast with a decline during last August.

Manufacturing suffered a further 3,700 decline after a loss of 6,000 in July and fell 23,500 jobs under August, 1981, marking the 32nd consecutive month when employment fell below the same month a year ago. Industries reporting gains mainly due to returns from unpaid vacations were miscellaneous manufacturing (+600), apparel/textiles (+500), rubber/plastics (+500), electric/electronic equipment (+300), and lumber/wood products (+200). Decreased over-the-month employment was noted in furniture/fixtures, primary metals, transportation equipment, and food/kindred products, with losses ranging from 300 to 700 as many firms reported shutdowns for vacation and layoffs due to less business. A much more extensive cutback of 3,800 took place in nonelectric machinery. Of all manufacturing, only electric/electronic equipment, food/kindred products, and textile mill products exceeded last August's employment.

Lower than last August by 11,600 jobs, nonmanufacturing registered its 11th consecutive month of below-a-year-ago employment. August's monthly decline of 18,900 jobs was considerably lower than the 22,500 loss last August. The monthly decrease was a lesser 6,300 in July. Local government suffered tremendous layoffs, followed by smaller cutbacks in construction, defense establishments, water transportation services, business services, and private elementary/secondary schools. Health services and retail trade reported gains. By far the hardest hit of all nonmanufacturing industries, local government lost 17,900 jobs over the month, resulting from permanent cutbacks in staff by local boards of education, end of summer school, and termination of summer job programs. The drop was not as enormous as that last August's, when 21,500 were lost over the month. A 7,400 decline from last August marks the 14th consecutive month that local government falls below the year-ago level. Federal government's 400 decline during August came with the end of summer maneuvers and reduced forces at defense establishments. Construction jobs were reduced throughout the sector, with a 1,600 deficit. Construction had been on the increase, gaining 10,000 jobs from February through July and exceeding a gain of 8,600 during that period last year. Less business in water transportation took 400 jobs from transportation except railroads, a mild change after July's monthly reduction of 2,700 jobs mainly due to seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers. Services/mining inched down by 200 jobs, as hiring in health services and other categories was outweighed by layoffs in private elementary/secondary schools and business services.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

Retail trade, the only nonmanufacturing industry with monthly growth, added 1,600 jobs as back-to-school sales gave impetus to general merchandise and other retail categories.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural payroll employment decreased by 17,900 during August, representing 79 percent of the statewide monthly loss. A decline of 2,200 was noted in manufacturing. Sizable losses in furniture/fixtures (-1,100), nonelectric machinery (-1,400), and food/kindred products (-700) were accompanied by limited hiring in several categories. Nonmanufacturing, remaining near its year-ago level, lost 15,700 over the month, with seasonal cutbacks in construction, water transportation, and government. Permanent cutbacks and termination of summer jobs reduced local government by 14,800 during August. Retail trade did rise 900 over the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries reported average weekly earnings of $338.13 in August. Due to less overtime, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns, average weekly wages declined by $6.05 since July. At 39.0, average weekly hours were 0.2 hours less than in July. Average hourly earnings dropped 11 cents to $8.67. Industries reporting higher hourly earnings due to more overtime and layoffs of lower paid workers were lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, primary metals, fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, instruments, chemicals, and leather. Stone/clay/glass, nonelectric machinery, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, apparel, paper, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics noted some recalls, less overtime, and less business with reduced hourly pay. More overtime and longer scheduled workweeks lengthened the average workweek in lumber/wood products, furniture/fixtures, fabricated metals, apparel, and paper. Less business and less overtime reduced the workweek in transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, and leather. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings diminished by $1.33, to $367.75. Average hours, at 39.8, decreased 0.1 hour since July. Average hourly earnings, at $9.24, were only one cent below the July level. Over the year, a 3.3 percent increase was observed in the area's average weekly pay, while the state's average weekly pay lagged with a mere 0.9 percent increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in August, 1982 increased 11.5 percent over the number filed the previous month. Layoffs in the machinery except electrical, apparel, and rubber products industries were responsible for the increase. Continued claims were up 11.1 percent, weeks compensated were down 4.0 percent, and the amount of payments was down 2.2 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.9 percent, to $114.63.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims declined 4.4 percent in August and continued claims increased 8.3 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims decreased 11.5 percent and continued claims declined 5.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (Continued)

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up 11.8 percent, continued claims by 11.2 percent, weeks compensated by 1.4 percent, and amount of payments by 2.7 percent. The average weekly benefit amount increased 1.3 percent, to $115.82.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Returning to the low levels reported earlier this year, the U.S. Consumer Price Index reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics registered 292.8 for August, inching up a moderate 0.2 percent since July. Declines in food and gasoline costs were primarily responsible for this slowdown. The August index represents a 5.9 percent increase since last August. The index for food and beverages, at 279.9, had decreased over the month by 0.3 percent and was up a mere 3.6 percent over the year. Reduced prices for beef, eggs, and fresh fruit account for the decline in food and beverages. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, food at home, indexed at 272.6 in August, dropped by 1.0 percent over the month with a modest 2.4 percent rise from August, 1981.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**	August '81
MARYLAND	2,201,629	2,223,948	2,010,826	2,031,130	190,803	192,818	8.7	8.7	7.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,089,874	1,103,328	979,919	996,588	109,955	111,740	10.1	10.1	8.4
BALTIMORE CITY	401,184	409,510	354,631	360,663	46,553	48,847	11.6	11.9	10.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	180,446	184,027	167,123	169,966	13,323	14,061	7.4	7.6	6.1
BALTIMORE*	329,785	335,009	295,512	300,539	34,273	34,470	10.4	10.3	8.1
CARROLL	49,539	48,066	43,431	44,170	6,108	3,896	12.3	8.1	10.8
HARFORD	72,425	74,365	65,776	66,895	6,649	7,470	9.2	10.0	6.5
HOWARD	56,494	57,349	53,445	54,354	3,049	2,995	5.4	5.2	4.2
D. C. AREA	778,903	783,417	738,517	740,649	40,386	42,768	5.2	5.5	4.5
CHARLES	42,716	42,984	40,800	40,917	1,916	2,067	4.5	4.8	3.9
MONTGOMERY*	339,491	341,189	324,739	325,676	14,752	15,513	4.3	4.5	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	396,695	399,244	372,979	374,055	23,716	25,189	6.0	6.3	5.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,174	147,872	126,459	128,108	21,715	19,764	14.7	13.4	9.0
ALLEGANY	34,289	35,032	29,570	30,115	4,719	4,917	13.8	14.0	11.2
FREDERICK*	45,369	46,092	40,528	41,068	4,841	5,024	10.7	10.9	7.1
GARRETT	12,237	12,461	10,350	10,451	1,887	2,010	15.4	16.1	12.5
WASHINGTON	56,279	54,287	46,011	46,474	10,268	7,813	18.2	14.4	8.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,701	12,742	11,020	10,980	1,681	1,762	13.2	13.8	12.0
ST. MARY'S	19,764	19,789	17,954	17,977	1,810	1,812	9.2	9.2	9.5
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,388	8,310	7,467	7,450	921	860	11.0	10.3	10.0
CECIL	31,620	30,642	27,056	27,532	4,564	3,110	14.4	10.1	13.0
DORCHESTER	16,371	16,584	14,573	14,293	1,798	2,291	11.0	13.8	9.1
KENT	8,464	8,404	7,632	7,567	832	837	9.8	10.0	11.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	11,040	10,693	10,001	9,732	1,039	961	9.4	9.0	8.2
SOMERSET	7,982	7,935	6,835	6,739	1,147	1,196	14.4	15.1	18.6
TALBOT	16,244	16,059	15,219	15,279	1,025	780	6.3	4.9	5.2
WICOMICO	30,120	31,114	27,363	27,555	2,757	3,559	9.2	11.4	10.5
WORCESTER	21,984	22,060	20,811	20,680	1,173	1,380	5.3	6.3	6.2
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,805	101,780	85,931	87,040	16,874	14,740	16.4	14.5	9.9
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	760,089	773,319	684,407	696,049	75,682	77,270	10.0	10.0	8.5
BALANCE OF STATE*	227,394	227,316	206,731	206,701	20,663	20,615	9.1	9.1	8.9
UNITED STATES[2]	111,887,000	112,526,000	101,177,000	101,490,000	10,710,000	11,036,000	9.6	9.8	7.2

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

AUGUST 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1662.3	1684.9	1697.4	924.6	942.5	943.8
Manufacturing	206.1	209.8	229.6	135.4	137.6	154.5
Durable Goods	109.5	114.0	128.3	78.9	81.3	93.0
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.2	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.6	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.0	1.4	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.7	6.6	9.0	4.5	4.2	6.7
Primary metal industries	23.1	23.7	29.1	21.6	22.0	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.3	15.7	20.6	15.3	15.6	20.4
Fabricated metal products	9.3	9.4	10.2	6.9	7.0	7.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Machinery, except electrical	12.7	16.5	17.0	8.6	10.0	9.8
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.0	33.7	33.2	24.7	24.4	24.5
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.1	3.2	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.3	24.1	22.5	18.5	18.3	17.2
Electronic components and accessories	1.5	1.4	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.3	13.7	16.8	7.5	7.8	10.7
Ship and boat building and repair	3.5	3.9	6.7	2.5	2.9	5.6
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
Nondurable Goods	96.6	95.8	101.3	56.5	56.3	61.5
Food and kindred products	25.2	25.5	24.7	11.7	12.4	12.6
Meat products	6.4	6.1	5.8	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.1	2.5	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.5
Beverages	3.6	4.7	5.0	2.0	3.0	3.2
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.9	13.4	14.6	8.2	8.0	8.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.1	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.8	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.1	9.0	9.9	7.0	6.9	7.8
Printing and publishing	22.4	22.5	23.3	12.2	12.4	12.9
Newspapers	6.0	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.5	14.3	9.9	9.6	11.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.6	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.9	9.4	10.5	5.9	5.4	6.4
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.5	1.9	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Nonmanufacturing	1456.2	1475.1	1467.8	789.2	804.9	789.3
Construction	83.3	84.9	99.4	37.0	37.9	47.0
Transportation and public utilities	82.3	82.8	85.2	53.8	54.4	57.0
Railroad transportation	9.0	8.9	9.8	6.3	6.3	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	36.9	37.3	38.9	22.6	23.1	25.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.4	36.6	36.5	24.9	25.0	24.8
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.5	22.6	22.7	15.6	15.7	15.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.9	14.0	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	413.5	411.7	405.3	230.0	228.7	219.7
Wholesale trade	93.4	93.2	90.4	57.8	57.4	55.8
Retail trade	320.1	318.5	314.9	172.2	171.3	163.9
General merchandise stores	43.7	43.5	42.3	18.1	18.1	19.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.2	96.2	95.2	59.2	59.5	58.6
Banking	25.1	25.0	24.5	14.9	14.8	14.5
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.8	12.3	8.4	8.4	8.1
Insurance carriers	20.7	20.8	20.9	15.9	15.9	16.0
Services and mining	388.1	388.3	383.3	203.2	203.1	200.7
Private hospitals	57.2	57.1	55.3	37.8	37.7	36.3
Educational services	24.2	24.8	21.2	17.0	17.3	14.9
Engineering and architectural services	22.0	22.1	22.1	9.4	9.4	9.2
Total government	392.8	411.2	399.4	206.0	221.3	206.3
Total federal government	137.0	137.4	136.4	55.3	55.5	54.6
Total state and local government	255.8	273.8	263.0	150.7	165.8	151.7
Total state government	87.2	87.3	87.0	64.5	64.8	62.9
Total local government	168.6	186.5	176.0	86.2	101.0	88.8

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

AUGUST 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Manufacturing	$338.13	$344.18	$335.02	39.0	39.2	39.6	$ 8.67	$ 8.78	$ 8.46
DURABLE GOODS	384.94	390.17	376.91	39.4	40.1	39.8	9.77	9.73	9.47
Lumber and wood products	265.72	248.58	235.38	40.2	38.6	37.6	6.61	6.44	6.26
Furniture and fixtures	269.28	241.64	249.12	40.8	39.1	43.4	6.60	6.18	5.74
Stone, clay and glass products	369.77	367.53	347.45	42.6	42.1	39.8	8.68	8.73	8.73
Primary metal industries	515.04	498.03	521.97	38.9	39.0	41.1	13.24	12.77	12.70
Fabricated metal products	397.87	370.82	359.54	43.2	41.9	42.6	9.21	8.85	8.44
Machinery except electrical	340.81	363.13	352.13	39.4	39.6	38.4	8.65	9.17	9.17
Electric and electronic equipment	334.85	326.98	305.45	41.7	41.6	41.0	8.03	7.86	7.45
Transportation equipment	350.21	447.30	360.63	32.1	39.1	35.6	10.91	11.44	10.13
Instruments and related products	303.40	291.91	245.12	38.6	39.5	38.3	7.86	7.39	6.40
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	209.07	241.80	217.32	35.8	37.2	38.6	5.84	6.50	5.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	291.41	292.61	283.68	38.7	38.1	39.4	7.53	7.68	7.20
Food and kindred products	268.19	283.46	274.95	38.7	39.7	39.0	6.93	7.14	7.05
Apparel and other textile products	193.99	184.24	194.93	35.4	32.9	36.3	5.48	5.60	5.37
Paper and allied products	301.60	298.89	293.94	41.6	40.5	42.6	7.25	7.38	6.90
Printing and publishing	351.92	349.81	331.38	37.8	36.9	37.7	9.31	9.48	8.79
Chemicals and allied products	393.73	389.61	353.64	40.3	40.5	41.9	9.77	9.62	8.44
Rubber and misc. plastic products	299.52	304.03	290.49	41.2	40.7	42.1	7.27	7.47	6.90
Leather and leather products	174.37	178.16	173.54	37.1	38.9	37.4	4.70	4.58	4.64

Covers an estimated 134,100 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
MANUFACTURING	$367.75	$369.08	$356.00	39.8	39.9	40.5	$ 9.24	$ 9.25	$ 8.79
DURABLE GOODS	413.42	412.48	396.15	39.6	40.4	40.3	10.44	10.21	9.83
Stone, clay and glass products	388.80	391.55	351.53	43.2	43.7	41.7	9.00	8.96	8.43
Primary metal industries	519.40	503.83	527.81	39.2	39.3	41.3	13.25	12.82	12.78
Fabricated metal products	428.18	383.78	358.66	45.6	42.5	43.9	9.39	9.03	8.17
Machinery except electrical	339.19	328.64	306.87	38.5	38.8	38.6	8.81	8.47	7.95
Electric and electronic equipment	365.94	355.71	326.40	42.9	42.6	40.8	8.53	8.35	8.00
Transportation equipment	341.82	477.56	337.62	28.7	38.7	33.1	11.91	12.34	10.20
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	191.08	219.70	240.30	33.7	37.3	39.2	5.67	5.89	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	308.37	308.50	294.58	40.1	39.2	40.8	7.69	7.87	7.22
Food and kindred products	335.36	349.02	329.25	40.6	41.6	40.9	8.26	8.39	8.05
Apparel and other textile products	205.77	196.67	210.08	35.6	32.4	36.6	5.78	6.07	5.74
Paper and allied products	266.07	270.70	273.50	42.3	42.1	43.9	6.29	6.43	6.23
Printing and publishing	333.98	328.15	317.43	37.4	36.3	37.7	8.93	9.04	8.42
Chemicals and allied products	443.10	439.32	395.17	42.0	41.8	43.0	10.55	10.51	9.19
Rubber and misc. plastic products	271.38	271.30	240.89	43.7	43.2	44.2	6.21	6.28	5.45

Covers an estimated 84,900 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

AUGUST, 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Total Initial Claims	34,862	31,270	25,612	20,131	18,000	16,875
Total Continued Claims	252,454	227,312	170,088	161,155	144,914	106,586
Total Weeks Compensated	213,412	222,370	149,607	137,081	135,241	96,249
Total Amount of Payments	$24,462,528	$25,017,909	$15,172,900	$15,877,092	$15,457,031	$9,974,006
Average Weekly Payment	$114.63	$112.51	$100.89	$115.82	$114.29	$102.62

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	304	318	326
Total continued claims	2,425	2,240	3,099
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	201	227	359
Total Continued claims	511	539	2,630

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	AUGUST 1982	JULY 1982	AUGUST 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	520.1	523.4	526.8
Manufacturing*	24.7	24.6	23.9
Printing and publishing	6.0	6.1	6.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.3	1.4	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.6	6.5	5.9
Nonmanufacturing	495.4	498.8	502.9
Construction	31.0	31.4	36.9
Transportation and public utilities*	14.6	14.5	13.8
Trucking and warehousing	6.7	6.6	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	135.6	135.6	133.7
General merchandise stores	16.9	16.8	17.1
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.6	29.5	28.9
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.5	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	139.0	139.4	137.7
Total government	145.6	148.4	151.9
Total federal government	71.2	71.9	72.6
Total state and local government	74.4	76.5	79.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

AUGUST 1982

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.7	119.4	117.2
Manufacturing	23.9	23.6	23.2
Food & kindred products*	9.4	8.9	7.8
Meat products	4.6	4.4	3.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.3	1.6
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	1.0	0.9	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	7.9	8.2	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	95.8	95.8	94.0
Construction	7.8	7.8	7.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.6	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.8	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.4	31.3	30.7
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.3	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	24.0	24.0	23.3
Health services	7.6	7.6	7.5
Total government	21.9	22.0	21.3
Total federal government	4.7	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	17.2	17.2	16.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	104.6	106.3	113.0
Manufacturing	22.8	24.3	28.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.2	2.9	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.7	1.0
Other manufacturing	16.1	17.8	21.1
Nonmanufacturing	81.8	82.0	84.7
Construction	7.2	7.3	7.3
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.2	2.2	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	1.9	1.9	2.2
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.4	24.7
Wholesale trade	4.8	5.0	5.0
Retail trade*	19.6	19.4	19.7
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.2	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.7	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	22.2	21.9	21.6
Health services	8.8	8.6	8.5
Total government	17.5	17.9	20.2
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	14.4	14.8	17.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

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CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
AUGUST 1982

Major Industry Grouping	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	430.8	437.3	445.2
Manufacturing	56.9	56.3	63.1
Durable Goods*	24.8	24.8	29.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.0	1.7	3.7
Primary metal industries	7.3	7.5	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.9	3.1	3.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.2	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	3.9	4.1	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.7	5.6
Misc. mfg.	0.9	0.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	32.1	31.5	33.4
Food & kindred products*	8.2	8.1	8.1
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.5
Apparel & other textile products*	4.4	4.2	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.3	1.9	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.4	2.3	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.4	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.0	8.0	8.4
Commercial printing	2.8	2.7	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.2	6.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	2.0	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	373.9	381.0	382.1
Construction	14.1	14.3	17.7
Transportation & public util.*	37.5	38.0	39.0
Railroad transportation	3.9	3.9	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.0	13.4	14.3
Trucking & warehousing	5.8	5.7	6.2
Water transportation	4.4	4.9	5.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.6	96.6	95.8
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.1	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.7	39.2
Banking	11.7	11.7	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.0	11.0	11.0
Service & mining*	105.5	105.9	104.8
Health services	35.8	35.7	34.5
Educational services	11.5	11.4	11.6
Misc. services	4.3	4.2	4.2
Total government	80.5	86.5	85.6
Total federal government	13.2	13.2	13.4
Total state & local government	67.3	73.3	72.2
Total state government	34.2	34.5	33.6
Total local government	33.1	38.8	38.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

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